tion and in the brilliant triumph of the demo-eratic party, and as we had here besides daily opportunity to see the zeal and energy with which Consul Sanders has exerted himself to protect and to further the commercial intermore than one occasion to witness the satisfac-tion with and the confidence in him on the part tion with and the confidence in him on the part of his countrymen while here in their business matters, as well as the general esteem of all which he had already gained, so has the decision already mentioned of the Senate, as an act void of any foundation, been of a sort to produce an utter astonishment with us all. I am, however, too much accustomed to respect the principle of non-intervention in the internal part of the part of the produce and the produce and the produce and the produce and the part of the part of the produce and the part of the produce and the produce and the part of the produce and the produce the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of any foreign country, to feel that I have any right whatsoever of making any remarks on this much to be regretted affair.

But the affair has another, a much more im-

portant effect. It strikes, in its consequences. at the very foundation of our most sacred in-terests. I mean the freedom of enslaved na-tions of Europe, and the future of republican principles on this continent.

The consul, Mr. Sanders, has in this respect

shown himself here a true republican, as a man of principle. He has offered us the, alas, very rare spectacle of an American statesman firm by his republican principles, professed when but a simple citizen of his country, even in his official capacity as a functionary, and in all his political, diplomatical, and social relations, as an agent of his government. As a consul of the United States he has proved himself a supporter of political exiles and a true friend of the cause of European freedom. He was always ready to render us all, who are working for the victory of republican principles, such services as were compatible with the duties and rights

In a word, as a true and worthy represe tive of republican America, he has proved him-self, by public as well as private conduct, the supporter of republican principles. And this was to us a service so much the more important, as it is more and more evident that the political state of Europe has reached a crisis which renders the renewal of the struggle of liberty against oppression a near and unavoidable one. Well, it would be, I am sure, an injustice towards the people of the United States not to assert that a conduct similar to that of Consul Sanders towards the republicans of Europe, in a moment like the present one, merits not only our thanks, but also the confidence of the sovereign people of the Union, and that he has made himself well-deserving in the cause of the honor, importance, and in terests of his nation.

It is under such circumstances, sir, that the

Senate has refused to sanction the nomination of Mr. Sanders as consul. The Senate has, through this, its unexpected decision, given a severe blow to the cause of European freedom We are, indeed, not only to be deprived of the warm sympathy and active co-operation, which Mr. Sanders, in the circle of his legitimate rights, has so readily bestowed on us, but, what is more, the Senate has, by its decision, given rise to comments of this kind; that it repudiates its former sympathies for European freedom, and that it wishes not that its agents

in Europe shall promote the triumph of re-publican principles.

I am very far from believing that any mem-ber of the Senate had an idea to injure willingly this cause when voting as they did, for, were such the case, one would be obliged to despair about the vitality of republican principles— but it is not less a fact that the decision though unintentionally, has done such injury.

The despotical cabinets of Europe are in

high spirits over it. They consider it as a practical retraction and an eclatant revocation of the principles contained in the inaugua address of the President, and the Koszta note. They affirm that the Senate has rejected Mr Sanders just for the reason of his maintaining most consistently his republican principles in his social intercourse with the republicans of Europe. They take it as an assurance, an evidence, that the despots of Europe have nothing to fear, and that we on the other hand have nothing to hope from the government of America; and, while this elicits a scornfully triumphant smile on the lips of despotism, the public spirit of the enslaved nations feels oppressed under it. And all this just in the present critical moment, when the faith in the republican sympathies of America was to be so important, so encouraging, and so beneficent. Such is the hard moral blow which the Senate struck on European freedom.

Has the Senate, as I am confident of it, done this not intentionally, so it is a sad thing, that this august body, in the foggy atmosphere of paltry party interests, had not calculated the real effect of its act.

The remembrance of American history and the logical concatenations of consequences to be deducted from the fundamental principles of its State structure, would perhaps authorize us to expect that America should help the cause of freedom in Europe; at least has ever the actual President acknowledged it, that America is yet a debtor to Europe for her

But even if she should not help us, so much have we, at all events, to expect, that she shall not damage us; that if she will not be with, at least she may not be against us. To so much we are entitled before God, the world, and the

And yet America has damaged us; the Senate, by its decision, inflicted a severe blow on our cause.

From what I have seen in America, I have the confident belief that the public opinion will not have ratified this deed. I have been also often told, while in the United States, that the elected ones of the people deem it their duty and highest honor to be the expressions of the popular will, so that I cannot doubt that if public opinion would, in constitutional way, manifest itself with consistent vigor, the Presi-dent of the United States would exercise his privilege with pleasure by once more proposing Mr. Sanders as the American consul at London.

And the Senate, now conscious of the political consequences of its refusal, would sanction it unanimously; and so, personal feelings yield-ing to higher aims, to fidelity towards republi-can principles, both the elevated branches of that great democratic power would be anxious to give in this critical moment an unmistakable declaration to the world that the oppressed nations in Europe have no reason to doubt the sympathies of the United States, while the despots would learn that the republican sympa-thies of an American States officer are a sure claim to the confidence of the American gov-

When I left America, I recommended, particular to the Germans, also to take care of the grains of active sympathy for European freedom sown in the republican soil; for they are those who are writing in their hearts the republican feelings of their new country with the love for the old fatherland. And the free future of this old fatherland is in solidarity with

the future of all other nations. We are now at that most momentous and We are now at that most momentous and critical turning-point where this future has to be decided on for ages to come. One grain more in the scale, and it can overbalance. So I addressed myself to you, sir, with the anxions prayer that you may, by your and your friends' exertion, so work in the press, as well as by meeting, in such way as the will of the people may manifest itself, and that the severe blow struck involuntarily by the Senate shall be made good again, and the sarcastic laughter

of the despots shall be changed into a triumph of European republicans.

I have the honor to remain, with high con sideration, yours, truly, L. KOSSUTH.

Post Office Department, March 23, 1854.

Pursuant to authority vested in the Post-master General, and by and with the advice and consent of the President of the United States, (which advice and consent more fully appear by an instrument in writing this day filed in the department,) and with a view to improved postal arrangements with foreign gov-ernments, particularly with Australia, It is hereby ordered, That hereafter the single

rate of postage on all letters for Australia, or other foreign country, to which the ocean trans-portation thereof may be obtained at not ex-ceeding two cents a letter, be and the same is hereby fixed at the uniform rate of five cents, except where, over 3,000 miles, the lowest United States inland rate is six cents, when the whole rate, inland and sea, shall be eight cents,

Postmaster General.

## Motices.

43 Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose will give her third lecture at Carnai's Saloon, this (Tuesday) evening, at 734 o'clock. Subject, the "Nebraska question, as deduced from Human Rights."

Masonic.--Hiram Ledge, No. 10.--A special meeting of this Lodge will be held at the hall in the First ward, on Friday evening, March 31st. Mar 23

Gilman's Hair Dye has, made its appearance in our city, very much to the gratification of our young beaux who wear red whiskers or mustachios. Gentlemen are now seen going into our hair-dressing saloons with hair, whiskers, mustachios, and eyebrows of all imaginable colors, audin five minutes they will appear on the street having them entirely changed and decidedly improved by a hastrous black, obtained by using Gilman's Dyr.—Norfolk Herald.

For sale by Z. D. GILMAN, Chemist,

for the Sick Headache Remedy.—A remedy for the Sick Headache, which has been recently offered to the public, is attracting great attention, not only by reason of the very satisfactory testimonials to its efficacy which have been volunteered by many who have been benefitted by it, but also because there are so great a number of people who are afflicted with the distressing complaint, for which no medicine has before been made public. Dr. Eastman, who discovered the efficacy of his "remedy." is a physician in this efficacy of his "remedy," is a physician in this city, in high standing, with a large practice. He is a physician in whom great confidence is placed; and we do not wonder that his remedy for a very common disease, which has been so long needed, has attracted the attention of all sufferers from headache who have heard of it. From our own tice, we have no doubt that the medicine deserves the favor it receives, and that it will prove to be great benefit to all who may give it a trial. [Lyan News, December 23, 1853, For sale in Washington by Z. D. GILMAN, and

## Amusements.

by all the druggists.

RISLEY AND GOODALL'S VARIETE. BENEFIT OF MR. C. WHEATLEIGH.

ON TUESDAY EVENING, March 28. The performances will commence with Shaks peare's comedy of CATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.

> After which the BOON CHILDREN

Will give their Imitations, also scenes from the SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

Miss EMILY DOW will sing a favorite Ballad

To conclude with the drama of ROBERT MACAIRE.

To-morrow evening. BENEFIT OF MISS KATE SAXON:

NATIONAL THEATRE. Second night of the engagement of

MISS AGNES ROBERTSON. ON TUESDAY EVENING, March 28, The entertainments will commence with the

A DAY AFTER THE WEDDING. After which the comedy of ANDY BLAKE, OR THE IRISH DIAMOND.

Andy Blake ..... Miss AGNES ROBERTSON To conclude with

THE YOUNG ACTRESS. Miss ROBERTSON IN FIVE CHARACTERS.

THE CAMBELLS ARE COMING!

## TEN PERFORMERS.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL, FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY, Commencing Monday, March 27, 1854. THE old and original Campbell Minstrels, whose applause for the past six years, have the honor to

appliance for the past six years, nave the honor to announce that they will open as above. The pro-gramme will consist of New Songs, Choruses, Operatic Burlesques, Dances, Burlesque Shakers, and their popular Burlesque on the Italian Opera. For particulars see bills of the day. Tickets 25 cents.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8.

Mar 28—tf\*

Dr. F. A. JONES, Agent.

OPIRITUAL MANIFESTATION .-- Mr. J. B. CONKLIN, the well known Test Medium, New York, will arrive in Washington on Monday, the 27th of March, and can be consulted at avenue, between 1st and 2d streets, by those who onestly to investigate this great and won-henomena. Mar 24—3t derful phenomena.

SILVER MEDAL AWARDED At the Crysal Palace Exhibition, for the most superior

ORNAMENTAL HAIRWORK, To C. LINHERR, No. 577 Broadway, New York DERSONS wishing to see patterns of this cele-P brated manufacture, will please leave their names at Gadsby's Hotel, directed to F. Ernst, for two days only.

TO CONSUMERS OF GAS. IDDER'S GAS REGULATOR.-E. M. Georgetowa, respectfully calls the attention of the consumers of gas to the following certificates. This article can be seen at C. W. Boteler's store, Iron Hall, where orders may be left. Also at J. Buckley & Co.'s store, in Georgetown:

Washington, March 14, 1854. We have had Kidder's Gas Regulator in use in We have had Kidder's Gas Regulator in use in our respective stores for several months past, and take pleasure in recommending it to the gas consuming public as accomplishing perfectly the ends for which it was designed. It regulates the burning of the gas, and with as good a light saves us a handsome per-centage upon our monthly bills.

R. B. HALL, 7th street, near I.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1854. I have been using Kidder's Gas Regulators in my billiard-rooms, at the northeast corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Thirteenth street, and also in my house, next doer to the Union printing of-fice. The Regulators operate finely, and in point of economy I have saved by it at least twenty five per cent. on the quantity of gas consumed. C. W. FLINT.

GADSBY'S HOTEL, October 31, 1853. Garsay's Hotel, October 31, 1803.

I have been using Kidder's Regulator in my hotel for the last six weeks, and during that time I am confident I have saved in money twenty-five per cent. over the amount paid for the same time last year, and believe my light is quite as good as before using it, and do feel confident that it is a decided saving to the consumers of gas.

W. Garsay.

For sale, solely, by the appointed agent.

For sale, solely, by the appointed agent .

E. M. BOTELER. Mar 28-eod3m [Intel. eod 2w.]

## Congressional.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

Senate-Monday, March 27, 1854.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL. On motion by Mr. HUNTER, the Senate pr ceeded to the consideration of the bill to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854.

All the amendments reported by the Committee on Finance, and heretofore published in this paper, were adopted, except two. The first of these was as follows, added to the bill:

as follows, added to the bill:

"For the purchase of a new site for the custom-house in San Francisco, \$250,000; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, if in his judgment the public interest will thereby be promoted, to apply this appropriation, and as much as may be necessary of former appropriations, for the erection of a custom-house on the land reserved for said purpose, to the purchase of a building or buildings for a custom-house and other public offices; and the said Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to take all legal proceedings which may be necessary or advisable to maintain and secure the possession and title of the United States to the lot heretofore selected for the site of a custom-house."

of a custom-house."

Mr. HUNTER explained the amendment. The
United States had expended 90,000 in preparing
the lot reserved by the United States for the custom-house, but the State of California had set up tom-house, but the State of California had set up a claim to it, and the question of title was now in litigation. The Secretary of the Treasury had proposed to California that that State should relinquish to the United States her claim to that lot, but California had refused to do so. While the question of title was thus in dispute, it was hazardous to go on with the erection of the buildings on that site. This amendment appropriated \$250,000 for the purchase of a new site, and it allowed the Secretary of the Treasury, if it should be more advantageous to the government to purchase a Secretary of the Treasury, if it should be more advantageous to the government to purchase a new site with buildings already erected upon it. It was hightly necessary that the government should have a custom-house in San Francisco. The rent of buildings at this time for public offices in that city amounted to \$140,000 per annum. This was a heavy annual rent, and it was better to go on without delay in the execution of buildings. to go on without delay in the erection of buildings or the purchase of a site with buildings already

the erection of custom-houses. Materials had been purchased and contracts made for the erection of the custom-house; and, as one was to be erected, it was better not to lose these and incur lamages with the contractors.

Mr. HAMLIN said he did not see that any suffi-

cient reasons had been given for including the custom-house at San Francisco, and excluding all others; and he moved to amend the amend the custom-house the amend the color of the color o ment by adding an appropriation of \$200,000 for the rebuilding of the custom-house at Portland, Mr. HUNTER opposed this, saying that the

case of the California custom-house imperatively required legislation, while the others did not. To add to this bill the various propositions for the completion of custom-houses, would defeat the Mr. FESSENDEN followed, urging the pro-

Mr. FESSENDEN followed, urging the propriety and necessity for rebuilding the custom-house at Portland.

Mr. PETTIT expressed his opposition to all deficiency bills. He thought they were violative of the spirit of the Constitution They were generally designed to cover up, by appropriations, expenditures made without authority of law.

Mr. HUNTER denied that this bill was intended to cover any expenditures made without authority.

to cover any expenditures made without authority of law. It was cesigned to meet unforeseen ex-penses, and to meet liabilities necessarily incurred in the execution of law beyond the amount appro-

Mr. SHIELDS asked how much the bill appro-

Mr. SHIELDS asked now much the bill appropriated.

Mr. HUNTER said it exceeded a little over two millions of dollars, including \$500,000 added by the Senate committee.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, followed in opposition to the principle of deficiency bills.

Mr. HAMILTON replied and defended the bill.

Mr. BROWN opposed that feature of the amendment which gave the power to purchase buildidgs already erected.

The bill was then postponed til to-morrow at

The bill was then postponed til to-morrow at half-past 12 o'clock. THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL

Was received from the House, and referred to the Committee on Finance. The CHAIR laid before the Senate a commu The CHAIR laid before the Senate a commu-nication from the Treasury Department, transmit-ting, in reply to a resolution of the Senate, a re-port of the sums expended for transportation of the mails, troops, munitions, &c., to the Pacific, during the three years ending June 30, 1853. From this communication it appears that there was paid during that time:

To government mail agents between New York and San Francisco— Year ending June 30, 1851.... 1852..... " " 1823.....

To resident post office agents at Pa-nament \$1,000 annually for three years..... \$3,000 \$182,290 Total.....

Paid for mail transportation from New Orleans to Vera Cruz, eleven trips between February and Sep-\$17,050

Paid for transportation of supplies, &c., for naval forces on the Pacific per last three years, ending June, 1853..... Paid for transportation of United \$17,425 93 States mails in steamers from New York to the 1sthmus of Panama, and thence to California and Ore

gon— June, 1851...... \$596,783 34

Total.....\$1,760,456 21

For transporting troops and supplies to and from California, Oregon, Texas, New Mexico, and Utah, from 1st July, 1850, to June 30, 1853. .....\$2,673,449 20 The communication was read, referred, and or-

PRIORITY OF BUSINESS. Mr. MASON moved that the Senate proceed t the consideration of executive business.

Mr. WALKER called attention to the fact that the Homestead bill was the special order, and this was a motion to postpone that bill.

Mr. DODGE, of Iowa, said if there was to be a

struggle between the Homestead bill and the Gadsden treaty, he desired to know it. He was a friend of the one, but of the other he was not at liberty to express an opinion. He was willing to divide the time of the Senate between all mea-sures, but would insist that the Homestead bill

should have its share.

Mr. BRODHEAD made some inquiry as to what the Committee on Public Lands proposed to do with the bill granting 160 acres of public land to the old soldiers.

Mr. WALKER said the committee would report on that bill shortly, but he could not promise that

Mr. GWIN urged the importance of the Pacific railroad bill, and said he would not consent to its postponement beyond the present week.

Mr. DOUGLAS thought the homestead bill

ought now to be considered.

Mr. CLAY followed, suggesting reasons why he should vote against the homestead bill, if not instructed by his State otherwise, and why action should be deferred on it till a later period in the

session.

Mr. MASON raised the question whether this debate was in order on his motion to go into ex-The CHAIR decided the discussion was in

The CHAIR decided the discussion was in order.

Mr. DODGE, of Iowa, said if the homestead bill did not make suitable provision for foreigners coming to the United States, it would be amended to do so. He intended that every countryman of Lafayette, Steuben, and Montgomery coming to the United States, should have a home. He desired to see if the democratic party now in power intended to take up the exploded and odious policy of the whig party, of hostility to foreigners. For one, he was utterly opposed to it.

The question was then put on going into executive session—years 20.

e session—yeas 20. Mr. WADE. I ask for the yeas and nays. After some time—
Mr. WADE, I withdraw the call.
Mr. BROWN. 1 renew it. I want to see who
s for and who against the homestead bill. Mr. B. then advocated the homestead bill, and

Mr. MASON hoped the discussion would now cease. Senators must know that the business pending in executive session, if acted upon at all, must be acted upon within a limited time.

Mr. STUART said he was willing to divide the time between the homestead bill and the business pending in executive session. If the homestead bill could be taken up to-morrow, he would vote to go into executive session to-day.

Mr. CLAYTON read the 18th rule, which is in these words: these words:

these words:

"On a motion made and seconded to shut the doors of
the Senate, on the discussion of any business which may
in the opinion of a member require secrecy, the Precident
shall direct the gallery to be cleared, and, during the discussion of such motion, the doors shall remain shut."

He contended that the propriety of going into executive business was one which, from the nature of the business depending there, required secrecy, and the doors ought to be shut.

Mr. BADGER replied, denying the construction

placed on the rule.

Mr. MASON then changed his motion to the words of the rule and said: I move that the doors be shut.
Messrs. BADGER and SHIELDS opposed

Messrs. BADGER and SHIELDS opposed the motion, as not authorized by the proper construction of the rule.

The Chair decided that the motion being made to shut the doors of the Senate, it was his duty under the rule to order the galleries to be cleared.

Mr. SHIELDS appealed from this decision.

The appeal was debated by Messrs. SHIELDS, BADGER, BUTLER, MASON, CLAYTON, and HAMLIN.

HAMLIN.
Mr. MASON modified his motion so as to be that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business, and, as ancillary to the con-sideration of that motion, that the doors of the

Senate be shut.

Mr. SHIELDS withdrew his appeal.

Mr. BADGER renewed it, and the debate was continued by Messr. DOUGLAS, STUART, BAYARD, CLAYTON and TOUCEY; and the question was then taken whether the decision of the Chair was correct, and it was decided in the native—yeas 29, nays 9, as follows:

BYEAS.—Messers. Adams, Allen. Bayard, Bell, Brodhead Butler, Clay, Clayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Evans, Fessen den, Fish, Foot, Hamlin, Hunter, Mason, Morton, Norris Rusk, Slidell, Stuart, Summer, Thompson of Kentucky Thomson of New Jersey, Toucey, Wade, Weller, Williams and Wright. NAYS.—Messes. Badger, Brown, Dodge of Iowa, Doug las, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tennessee, Pettit, Shields, and Walker.

The doors were then closed, and in an hour and half were reopened, and The Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Several bills, asking for donations of land for railroad purposes in Indians, were introduced, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. CHANDLER presented a memorial from the Philadelphia board of trade, asking appropriations for clearing out the mouth of the Mississippi. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.
Other business was transacted, when the House

The amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on Friday

was severally concurred in, with the exception of that appropriating \$100,000 for the payment of expenses of holding a council with and making presents of goods and provisions to the Blackfeet, Gros-ventres, and other tribes of Indians, immediately within a california to the contract of the contract o diately within or adjacent to the eastern boundary of the Territory of Washington, and for defraying: the expenses of bringing the chiefs of said tribes to Washington, which was rejected—yeas 61,

The bill was then passed.

SAN FRANCISCO RESCUERS. The House acted upon and rejected a resolu-tion, heretofore offered, discharging the Commit-tee of the Whole on the state of the Union from the further consideration of the joint resolution manifesting the sense of Congress towards those who engaged in the rescue of the passengers from the wreck of the San Francisco steamer—yeas 84, nays 43; not two-thirds.

PACIFIC RAILROAD. Mr. COBB moved a suspension of the rules, in order to move that the Pacific railroad bill might be made the special order of the day for the third Tuesday in May next. He said that this being a

national subject, it was a pleasure for him to en-gage in the enterprise.

The question having been taken, it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 128, pays 39.

Mr. COBB then introduced a resolution, that the bill establishing railroad and telegraph communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific the remarks of my colleague, it appears that a protein of those knows as the bards interfered. oceans, and for other purposes, be made the special order for the third Tuesday in May next, and continued from day to day until disposed of.

Mr. HOUSTON asked his colleague to modify is resolution, but Mr. COBB replied that he was afraid to under

Mr. HOUSTON said that the time for the con-sideration of the bill should be limited. If the House were going thus to tie up their hands, they would reach no other business.

Mr. HAVEN demanded the yeas and nays on

the adoption of the resolution.

The SPEAKER, in reply to a question by Mr. CLINGMAN, said that a two-thirds vote was neces sary to the adoption of the resolution. The question having been taken, it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 129, nay 40.

So the resolution was passed. LAND OFFICES. The House passed a bill to establish four additional land districts in the Territory of Minnesota. INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

Mr. BOCOCK offered the following resolution Whereas a proper regard for the interests of the country emands our naval force to be promptly increased; there-

fore, Resolved, That House bill No. 52, entitled "A bill to authorize-the construction of six first-class steam-frigates, and for other purposes," be made the special order of the day for Tuesday, the 28th instant, at one o'clock, and from day to day until disposed of.

TERRITORIAL LIBRARIES. On motion of Mr. BERNHISEL, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Territories inquire into the propriety of making a small appropriation to increase the territorial libraries of Minnesota, Oregon, Utah, and New Mexico; and that the committee report by bill or otherwise. TRANSMISSION OF THE MAILS. Mr. FARLEY moved a suspension of the rules,

in order to introduce a resolution, instructing the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads to committee on the Post Office and Post Roads to inquire whether greater certainty, despatch, and economy can be attained in the transmission of the mails between New York and Washington, via the cittes of Baltimore and Philadelphia; and also to inquire into the expediency of establishing, by Congress, an additional post route, by means of a railroad, in as direct a line as may be, between the first paperal cities in connexion with the silver. the first-named cities, in connexion with the other two; and that said committee report by bill or

The House refused to suspend the rules—yeas S1, nays 74; not two-thirds.

NEBRASKA-PERSONAL EXPLANATIONS. The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Hamil-ron in the chair, and took up the Civil and Diplo-matic Appropriation bill Mr. CUTTING adverted to his course the other

day, in moving that the Senate Nebraska bill be rejerred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. He had given his reasons for the act, and had said there was no gentleman on this floor who was to be regarded as a stronger and more zealous advocate of what he regarded and more zealous advocate of what he regarded as a great principle—non-intervention—than he was. But while he thus asserted his adhesion to this great cardinal principle, he was equally frank in saying that the bill required amendment and discussion before it could receive the support to which, in his opinion, he conceived it entitled. In making that motion, he was not conscious of having employed any language disrespectful to any member of the House; but after the subject had been disposed of, and after a lapse of some two days, a gentleman from a slavebolding State, who had had no lot or part in this discussion, as a volunteer merely came to the House, and thought it not incompatible with his character as a leading member to undertake to assail his (Mr. Cutting's) motives, while pretending or saying that he did it not incompatible with his character as a leading member to undertake to assail his (Mr. CUTTING's) motives, while pretending or saying that he did not undertake to do so. The gentleman (Mr. BRECKINEIDEE) had come into the House with concentrated wrath and bitterness against him, and assailed him for having stated his reasons for the motion which he made to refer the Senate bill to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The gentleman had charged him with being the secret enemy of the bill, and while professing friendship for it had taken a course to cause its destruction. But when did the gentle

said he would regard the vote on this motion as a test vote on that bill.

If the would regard the vote on this motion as a test vote on that bill.

If the would regard the vote on this motion as a test on the homestead that he believed a majority of the House was against it in its present form. Did not the gentleman know the discussion would now the discussion where the discussion would now the discussion would now the discussion where the discussion would now the discussion would now the discussion where the discussion would now the discussion where the discussion would not the discussion where the discussion would not the discussion where the discussion was the discussion where the discussion was the discussion where the discussion where the discussion was the discussion where the discussion where the discussion was the discussion man hear him declare that he was a friend of the bill as it came from the Senate? He had stated that he vote on this motion as a test on the homestead bill.

Mr. MASON hoped the discussion would now cease. Senators must know that the business prending in accounting against it in favor of the principle? He repeated he had said the principle is accounting to the state of the said whom at all the said when a principle is not carry out that principle? He repeated he had said the said favor of the principle, but not in favor of the said whom at all the said who was a friend of the bill as it came from the Senate? He had stated that he believed a majority of the House was a friend of the bill as it came from the Senate? He had stated that he believed a majority of the House was a friend of the bill as it came from the Senate? He had stated that he believed a majority of the House was a friend of the bill as it came from the Senate? He had stated that he believed a majority of the House was a friend of the bill as it came from the Senate? He had stated that he believed a majority of the House was a friend of the bill as it came from the Senate? He had stated that he believed a majority of the House was a friend of the bill as it came from the Senate? He had stated that he believed a majority of the House was a friend of the bill as it came from the Senate? He had stated that he believed a majority of the House was a friend of the bill as it came from the Senate? He had stated that he believed a majority of the House was a friend of the bill as it came from the Senate? He had stated that he believed a majority of the House was a friend of the bill as it came from the Senate? He had stated that he believed a majority of the House was a friend of the bill as it came from the Senate? He had stated that he believed a majority of the House was a friend of the bill as it came from the Senate? He had stated that he believed a majority of the House was a friend of the hear he had stated that he he had stated that he had stated

Destructive Fire at Hirming ham, Pas, Opposite Pittaburg.

Pittsburg.

Pittsbu favor of this particular measure.

After further remarks in reply to Mr. Breckingor, he said for the course he had taken he had been assailed in papers of this city, (one of them, the Union, it was said, conducted by the clerk of the House,) and by other presses. How was it that he, a friend of the measure, had been selected as a victim to drive off those who had given the principle their support? Was it to assasinate the friends who had stood with him on the subject? Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. Does that remark ap-Mr. CUTTING. Not unless you consider your

self a portion of the Union newspaper.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. I was at that momen taking a note and heard the word. I would as whether the gentleman applied the remark to me Mr. CUTTING. I did not. I am the only one charged with being an assassin by the gentleman, with throwing the arm of friendship around the measure, and applying the stiletto to cause its death. He had been subject to a constant series of attacks of New York papers, which, while opposing this measure, are enjoying the patronage of the administration. Why were the friends of the measure assailed, and their motives impeached?

There was, he said, in the course of his remarks. but one single ground on which the democracy of the north could stand, and that was the principle of non-intervention. If this was found in the bill, he should vote for it. He wished, however, gentlemen from all sections to come to a plain under standing as to the design of the bill, so that there might be no misunderstanding hereafter.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said he had foreborne to interrupt the gentleman; but while the gentle-man's remarks were fresh in his mind, he wished

to reply.

Mr. CUTTING yielded the floor.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said he had listened to which he took the other day. He then referred to his remarks of Thursday, and remarked that the reason why he had suffered two days to elapse before he replied was, that the gentleman himself, [Mr. Cutting,] after making his speech the other

day, put down the hatchway of the previous ques-tion on his motion to send the Senate bill to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. He had said, and now repeated, he made no attack on the motives of the gentleman, but objected to his movement to kill the bill, and spoke of his re-ceiving the congratulations of the political aboli-tionists in this hall. tionists in this hall. He did not intend to charge the gentleman with playing the assassin intentionally, but said, and could not take it back, that the act, to all intents

was like throwing one arm around it in friendship and stabbing it with the other, to kill the bill.

He proceeded to show the danger of sending the bill to the committee, and in the course of his remarks said the gentleman could never rub out of any plain man's head that the effect was to kill the bill.

The meaning of the contleman's remark about

the bill.

The meaning of the gentleman's remark about the press was, that he (Mr. B.) had acted in concert with papers in this city to drive the gentle man from the support of the bill. Was it not man from the support of the bill. Was it not a low ambition for a man to take a course against a measure because another is for it? Did he suppose that twenty administrations could drive him from his position? Even if the administration were against this bill, nevertheless he would be for it. They should never influence him in this respect. He had no more connexion with the administration than anyother man. He stood by the majority of his constituents the peer of Presidents and cabinets. The gentleman said that he (Mr. B.) was the last individual whom he supposed would have made an assault on him, because in the hour of his greatest need the hards came to his assistance. This invendo was so deep that he could not understand it, and asked for explanacould not understand it, and asked for explana

Mr. CUTTING replied, he had been informed Mr. CUTTING replied, he had been informed that, during the canvass in Kentucky, it having been intimated that the gentleman's friends needed assistance to accomplish his election, his friends in New York made up a subscription of some one thousand five hundred dollars and transmitted it to Kentucky, to be employed for the benefit of the contients from Kentucky who is now the peer of gentleman from Kentucky, who is now the peer of Presidents and cabinets. [Laughter.] Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. And not only the peer

of Presidents and cabinets, but the peer of the gentleman from New York, fully and in every reect. [Applause.] Mr. WALSH said he believed he had as good a right to speak for the hards as any other gentle-man on this floor. When we came here, he re-marked, we protested against the administration

tion of those known as the hards interfered similarly in Kentucky.

Mr. CUTTING. Is that all the gentleman rose for?
Mr. WALSH. That's all. I'll be on hand, by and by, though. [Laughter.]
Mr. BRECKINRIDGE resumed. The gentleman said that he had received particular aid from the hards of New York, Mr. CUTTING wished the gentleman to state

his proposition as he had given it, having been called on by the gentleman for an explanation. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, before he answered that remark, wished to say to the gentleman that he should have known the truth of what he uttered before he pronounced it on this floor. He had no intimation of any such money having been sent to Kentucky, or that it was ever received. He came here not by the aid of money, but against the use of money employed to effect his defeat. In conclusion, he charged that Mr. Curring had resorted to a device to place him in a false position, and said that the sooner the gentleman stops that game the

Mr. CUTTING resumed, asking how the gentleman could disclaim any attack when he follows it up by declaring that his (Mr. B's) intention and motive was to destroy a measure towards which he was friendly? Mr. BRECKINRIDGE asked the gentleman to

point to the occasion when he made such a re-Mr. CUTTING remarked, the facts were before day to day until disposed of.

Objection having been made, Mr. BOCOCK moved a suspension of the rules, and the motion was agreed to—yeas 135, nays 35.

Mr. BOCOCK, at the request of friends, struck out the preamble; and the resolution was then adopted.

the foot of the calendar. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. I ask the gentleman Mr. CUTTING. I will not withdraw. I said what I said in answer to the most violent and

personal attack ever made by a gentleman on this Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. When the gentleman says I skulk, be asserts what is false, and he knows it. (Sensation.)
Mr. CUTTING said he did not answer remarks in such terms as the gentleman thought proper to employ. They belong to a different region than that in which he lived. He was not here to dese-

crate his lips with answering in that tone and In conclusion, he would suggest to gentlemen who are anxious for the passage of the bill, whether it was the best mode to accomplish that object by assailing those who are friendly to the principle and the cardinal outlines. If they desire success, they should turn their batteries on the

enemies of the measure and not on its friends.

The debate continued for about an hour and a half, and above we have ventured on a mere outline.

Mr. YATES obtained the floor, when the com-And the House adjourned.

A BOOK FOR EVERY SCHOLAR.—
A Sources of English Words and Phrases class iffed and arranged so as to facilitate the expression of ideas and assist in literary composition, by Peter Mark Rogers, M. D.

This is a new edition, enlarged and revised by the Rev. Barnes Sears, assisted by several literary gentlemen, for sale by

GRAY & BALLANTYNE,

Seventh street. NEW ARRANGEMENT.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, March 27, 1854, daily mail trains will be run over this road, agreeably to the following arrangement:

A train from Alexandria to Gordonsville and intermediate stations will leave the depot, corner of Duke and Henry streets, at 7½ o'clock, a. m., on the arrival of the coaches from Washington, arriving at Gordonsville at 11½ o'clock, connecting at that point with the trains on the Virginia Central road to Richmond, Charlottesville, and Staunton, thus allowing passengers to pass over that

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY, by C. Thos Siebald and H. Stannius. Translated from the German, with editor's notes and additions, re-cording the recent progress of science, by Waldo J. Burnet, M. D. Volume I, just published and for sale at TAYLOR & MAURY'S Book Store, Penn. avenue, near 9th st. JULIEN'S MUSIC.—The subscriber has

just received a further supply of "Jollie's edi-tion of Jullien's Music for the Million." W. C. ZANTZINGER, Stationers' Hall, adjoining Irving Hotel. GENUINE WHATMAN'S DRAWING Papers, imported direct from the manufacturers, of all sizes, for sale by W.C. ZANTZINGER,

Stationers' Hall, adjoining lying Hotel.

Mutiny on Ship Board.

Sailing of the Ottowa. NEW YORK, March 27.—The steamer Ottowa

Railroad Depot Burnt.

A Prize-Fighter Pardoned.

Риплетрија, March 27.—William McMuller

convicted of participating in the recent prize-fight in Chester county, has been pardoned by Gov-ernor Bigler. He had one month of his sentence

Motteries.

DRAWN NUMBERS OF THE GRAND

Consolidated Lottery of Maryland, Class No. H. drawn in Baltimore on Saturday, March 25,

75 70 1 54 33 23 35.

March 28 R. FRANCE & CO., Managers.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERIES.

R. FRANCE & CO.,

Sole Managers and Contractors,

No. 4 North Calvert street, Baltimore, Md.

SCHEMES FOR APRIL, 1854.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,

CLASS 11.

Saturday, April 8, 1854.

78 Numbers—12 Ballots.

SCHEME.

500 25,740 250

Certificates of a package of 26 wholes....\$150 00

do do 26 eighths......18 Tickets \$10; Halves \$5; Quarters \$2 50.

18 Drawn Ballots

GRAND MARYLAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY.

CLASS L.

Capital prize \$50,210.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

75 numbers-18 drawn ballots.

1 prize of . \$50,210 | 114 do ... 5 do . 10,000 | 8,379 do ... 5 do . 5,000 | 4,788 do ... 5 do . 1,500 | 4,788 do ... 5 do . 250 | 4,788 do ... 14 do ... 100 | 14,364 do ... 114 do ... 75

Certificate of packages of 25 wholes.....\$240 00

do do 25 eighths..... 30 0 Tickets \$15; Halves \$7 50; Quarters, \$3 75.

Two Prizes of 30,000 Dollars.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,

CLASS 12.

SCHEME.

2 prizes of. \$30,000 | 100 prizes of. \$1,000

tificate of packages of 25 wholes.....\$160 00

Capital 60,000 dollars-3 prizes of \$20,000.

12 prizes of \$5,000.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,

CLASS M. Saturday, April 29, 1854.

1 prize of . . \$60,000 | 12 pri

.. 10,000

prize of. \$60,000 | 12 prizes do . 20,000 | 100 do do do . 20,000 | 65 do do . 10,000 | 130 do do . 10,000 | 27,040 do do . 10,000 | 27,040 do do . 10,000 |

Certificate of packages of 26 wholes ..... \$280 00

Tickets \$20; Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Eighths

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All orders for tickets in the above promptly and faithfully filled, and official drawings sent to all pur-

Correspondents will please return such prize

Please address
R. FRANCE & CO., Managers,
Maryland State Lotteries,
Mar 28—2awcp
Baltimore, Md.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD

trei road to Richmond, Charlottesville, and Staunton, thus allowing passengers to pass over that road without delay.

A train from Gordonsville to Alexandria and intermediate stations will leave Gordonsville at a quarter before 12 o'clock, on the arrival of the cars on the Virginia Central road, arriving at Alexandria at a quarter before 4 o'clock, thus allowing ample time to connect with the train leaving Washington for the north.

Passengers from Alexandria to Warrenton will

Washington for the north.

Passengers from Alexandria to Warrenton will leave Alexandria at 7½ o'clock, a. m., arriving at Warrenton at a quarter before 10 o'clock; returning will leave Warrenton at 1½ o'clock, arriving in Alexandria at a quarter before 4 o'clock.

Per order:

W. B. BROCKETT,

Mar 28—tf

Agent.

65 do .. 65 do .. 65 do ..

12 prizes of, \$5,000 100 do .. 1,000

100 do .. 1,000 164 do .. 320

75 Numbers—10 Drawn Ballots.

do . . 5,000 65 do do . . 5,000 65 do do . . 5,000 2,600 do do . . 2,500 20,800 do

do . . 5,000 do . . 5,000 do . . 5,000 do . . 5,000

do do

Saturday, April 22, 1854.

do 25 halves......120 00 do 25 quarters..... 60 00

Saturday, April 15, 1854.

66 do 132 do 132 do 160 do ...

26 halves...... 75 00 26 quarters...... 37 50

do .. 12,497 do .. 6,000 do .. 4,000 do .. 1,000

.. 4,000 .. 1,000 .. 500

do

72 43 17 8 78 11 27 63 29 73

WELDON, N. C., March 26 .- The ware-

patents for the gublic lands, and procuring scrip. Ind. done of the Virginia bounty land warrants, and the county land some of the virginia bounty land warrants, and the county land some of the United States, property destroyed by the local states of the United States, property destroyed by the local states. Thousans, or while in the possession of the United States, thousand, revolutionary, navy, widows, and half-pay pensions; claims for revolutionary services, whether for commutation, half-pay between the county lands; also, claims for extra each ack pay, between Stores, of soldiers, sallors and marines; as well those was sidemoided against the State of Virginia, as the United States; all claims, growing out of contracts with the government, for damages are the united States; all claims, growing out of contracts with the government, for damages are the find of an agent of the aciton or conduct of the government; and, in Society and deed, any business before Congress of the public of files which may require the find of an agent of the claim and the extent the acitor of the scripe. His charges will be moderate, and dependent to equal the scripe.

Me F A Dickins is known to most of those who houseless.

Between Governor and McKee streets, forty buildings were burned. The burning shingles were carried by the wind to Bradford street, destroying sixty dwellings and stores on Bradford and Dewman streets.

It is impossible to estimate the loss, but it is supposed by some to reach \$200,000, whilst others estimate it at a much lower figure. About one-third of the sufferers were insured. Among the buildings destroyed is Gregg's lead factory and saw-mill.

of the service.

Mr. F A. Dickins is known to most of those who have been in Congress within the last few years, or who have occupied any public attention at the service. AUBURN, New York, March 27.—George Washington, the fugitive slave, was discharged from prison yesterday. A mob of 300 were present, but no disturbance occurred. The fugitive was taken off in charge of several blacks.

Washington.

His office is on Fifteenth street, opposite to the Treasury Department, and next door to the Bank of the Metropolis.

All letters must be postpaid.

Sep 28—1yd (m) NEW YORK, March 27.—A mutiny occurred on board the ship Vanguard, hence from England, while going down the harbor on Saturday last. The mate was stabbed with a sheath-knife and one AW NOTICE. SIDNEY S. BAXTER. AW NOTICE SIDNEY S. HAXTER,
Inte attorney general of Virginia, has removed to Washington to practice law.

He will practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, the courts of the District of Columbia, and attend to any professional business confided to him.

Office in Morrison's new building on 44 street, of the sailors was shot. The mutiny was finally quelled, and the ringleaders sent ashore in a pilot-boat.

Hon. J. J. Allen, Hon. Wm. Daniel, Hon. Richard Moneure, Hon. G. B. Samuels, Hon. G. H. Lee, of the Court of Appeals or

Virginia.

To the Judges of the Circuit Courts of Virginia.

To the senators and members of Congress from attached to the depot of the Seaboard and Roan-oke railroad at this place was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss \$6,000. Virginia. Sep 21—1yeod. NTEW YORK, May 2, 1853 .- The under-

N EW YORK, May 2, 1853.—The undersigned has this day opened an office, No. 42
William street, (Merchants' Exchange,) for the
transaction of a general brokerage business.
Bank, insurance, mining, railroad, government,
State, and city securities bought and sold.
Promissory notes, bills of exchange, and loans
aegotiated.
Sep 21—dif EMANUEL B. HART.

JULES BONNET. NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING OFFICE. NO. 80, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

A DVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED FOR A all journals throughout the United States, Canadas and Europe, and arrangements made at the lowest rates. All papers kept on file for the on of advertisers, and every information Oct 1—tf

OF VIRGINIA. OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THE UNDERSIGNED offer their services to prosecute claims of every description be-fore Congress and the different departments of the Office on 14th street, opposite Willard's Hotel. Sep 29—tf BROWN & WINTER.

GEO. T. SWANN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, JACKSON, MISS.

Practices law in the several State and Federal Courts held at Jackson, and in the Circuit and Probate Courts of Hinds and the neighboring Eastern Counties.
Refers to Gov. H. S Foote, Jackson, Miss.; Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, of Va., and Gen. John A. Quit-man, Natchez, Miss. Dec. 10.—1aw3m

CARD.-Dr. Geo. A. Dyer offers his A CARD.—Dr. Geo.

professional vervices to the public. Office and residence at Judge Bibb's, corner of 9th and Mar 11—d1m.

NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS.— WM. H. STANFORD, Merchant Tailor, north side of Pennsylvania avenue, under Gads-by's Hotel, has just returned from New York, and is now opening a handsome and complete stock of Spring Goods of the latest styles and importations, to which he would call the attention of his friends and the public in general; all of which will be made to order in the most fashionable and ele-

gant style, at the shortest notice, and at the very lowest possible price.

Also, a complete assortment of Furnishing Goods, such as Shirts, Drawers, Suspenders, Stocks, Cravats, &c., with a superior lot of Kid Gloves, direct from the importer in New York. Mar 17—2aw3wif FISK'S AIR-TIGHT METALLIC Burial

Cases.—For sale by M. M. WHITE, Undertaker and Agent, near the corner of 3d st. and Pennsylvania avenue. Persons wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call. Two good hearses, with handsome grey horses, always in readiness. These cases can be supplied at thirty minutes notice.

A c A R D. — Having taken my House again, (late Field's Hotel, on Capitol Hill,) I have now twenty vacant Furnished Rooms, Parlors, and Bed-rooms, besides one very large Parlor and a Dining-room, where fifty persons can com-fortably be seated. A rare chance for a mess to board for the spring and summer season is here-with opened. As to location and the house, none are superior in this city or elsewhere.

Terms for a mess will be most reasonable.

I have also on hand a large stock of superior Wines and Liquors of all kinds, which I will sell

do 25 halves..... 80 00 do 25 quarters..... 40 00 at the lowest wholesale market prices for cash, either per bottle or gallon. Apply to
Mar 15—3td\*

JAMES CASPARIS. do do 25 eighths...... 20 00 Tickets \$10; Halves \$5; Quarters \$2 50. SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!!

QUALITY, fit, and workmanship guaran-tied, being wholly manufactured by our artis-ans and seamstresses, on the premises of the pro-SIGN OF THE SHIRT, SIGN OF THE SHIRT,

Opposite the United States Hotel.

The reputation which these Shirts have acquired amongst Members of Congress and a large number of our citizens, induces the advertiser to in vite those gentlemen who have not tested them to give him a call, feeling assured that they will, on trial, admit their superiority. An experienced cut ter is constantly employed, and a good fit is warranted in every case. None but the most compeptent seamstresses are engaged, which is a guarantee for the excellency and durability of the work.

A splendid assortment of Shirts, Collars, Bosoms, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, &c., constantly on hand.

constantly on hand.

WM. H. FAULKNER. S. side Pa. avenue, bet. 3 and 4½ streets,
Nov 2—coly. (m) opposite U. S. Hotel.

CEORGE P. FOX ARRIVED AT WIL-TLARD'S HOTEL January 26, 1854, en route from Baltimore, and respectfully announces to the world, (Washington, D. C., London and Par-is, in particular.) the intended removal, on or be-fore the 1st day of May next, of George P. Fox & Sons' Metropolitan Tailoring Department. The business will be transferred from the northeast to the southwest corner of the same block of build-ings viz. to the store, 25 feet front 103 feet deep ings, viz: to the store, 25 feet front 103 feet deep, No. 321 Broadway, New York city, next door to the City Hospital gates, formerly occupied by Messrs. Seaman & Muir, and lately by Tiffany & Cutting, dry goods merchants. Jan 28-3m Cutting, dry goods merchants.

FOR RENT, at Columbia Place, corner of Seventh street and Louisiana avenue, Office Rooms Nos. 4 and 6 on second floor; also, the 4th story room, embracing the whole extent of the building. Spply to S. C. Barney, on E, be tween 6th and 7th streets, or Mr. J. E. Power, No. 2, Columbia Place.

Mar 27—cotf

POR RENT, the Commodious Dwelling—House, recently repaired, opposite to City Post Office, lately tenanted by his excellency, Mr. Carvallo. Apply to S. C. BARNEY,

Post Office, lately tenanted by his executive fearvallo. Apply to S. C. BARNEY, Mar 27—cotf E, between 6th and 7th st.

BEBBE'S NEW YORK HATS.—Spring fashion for 1854, with other new and beautiful styles. A full assortment in store at LANE'S Fashionable Hat, Cap,

and Gents' Furnishing Establishment, Feb 19—co2w Pa, av., near 42 street. CAUTIER'S. Just received a large assortment of Pate De Foies Gras, from Strasburg, in small and large jars.

Jan 22—tf C. GAUTIER.